

ALEXANDRIA, VA.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

POLITICAL

There was a political discussion at Orange Court House yesterday. The people were addressed in an admirable speech by Raleigh T. Daniel. Messrs. L. L. Lewis and Popham spoke on the Radical side, and Mr. George D. Wise, of Richmond, responded. The Conservatives were in fine spirits, and more than satisfied with their speakers. We look for a large Conservative majority in Orange.

Col. Board addressed the people of Fauquier at Warrenton, yesterday, in behalf of the Conservative ticket. It was a very able effort, and was received with much applause. The first portion of his speech was in defence of Grant's administration.

Col. R. E. Withers and J. R. Menifee addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Front Royal, Warren county, yesterday. There never was seen such enthusiasm as was manifested.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Luray, Page county, yesterday, at which eloquent speeches were made by Col. Withers, Judge Harris, Gen. Meem, Dr. Moffett, Col. Spillier and Judge Stewart.

The Radicals of Pittsylvania have nominated L. M. Shumaker for the Senate and W. H. Motley, D. S. Lewis and Wm. P. Barksdale for the House of Delegates—all white.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Charlottesville township, held yesterday, Col. R. T. W. Duke was made chairman.

Gen. Kemper spoke two hours and a half at Abingdon, yesterday, and made a deep impression on his large audience.

The Conservatives of Pulaski have nominated R. D. Martin for the House of Delegates, Gen. Walker declining a renomination.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.—There are strong hopes that the financial panic is over. The government's offers to buy bonds were accepted to the extent of three and a half millions of dollars, and about three millions of the New York Clearing House certificates were made use of. This released a volume of currency nearly equal to six millions of dollars, and with this reinforcement of their resources the banks took heart and went to work to settle up and prepare for the resumption of usual business. The New York Stock Exchange remained closed, and will not be reopened until matters are thoroughly straightened out again. The New York Gold Exchange also shut its doors, and, in fact, no business is transacted, except some small dealings in the street. The prospect is now favorable. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury arrived in Washington yesterday. A letter from Washington says that in conversation, the President remarked that the dispatches from New York in regard to his action at the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were to a considerable degree erroneous. There was nothing said about the constitutionality of unlocking the reserves, for no constitutional question is involved in it. The hesitation of the President to inflate the currency to please the Wall street speculators arose from the fact that he considered that to do what they asked would, under the present circumstances, be a violation of the law of Congress. The instructions which the President has issued to buy all the United States bonds which may be offered, he considers to be the best and the proper course to pursue. On the first of this month there was in the treasury eighty-seven millions in coin and eleven millions in currency, and the order is to purchase any amount of bonds that may be offered at par in gold, or the equivalent value in currency.

A letter from Washington says: "There is much comment on the statements which continue to be made that the London house of Jay Cook is perfectly solvent, and on the fact that it has not closed its doors. Mr. Henry D. Cook, the head of the house here, has repeatedly asserted that the Washington house was perfectly sound and able at the time of its suspension to meet every dollar of its indebtedness, and that it was only closed on account of the embarrassments of the New York and Philadelphia houses. Depositors here are unable to perceive why the embarrassments of the houses in New York and Philadelphia should pull down the Washington house, and leave unshaken the London house, as the interest of Jay Cooke is as large in the one as the other."

The Washington Republican says that it is as certain as the sun rises, that the present condition of affairs, financially, in this country, cannot last long. It becomes all who are prudent to prepare themselves for it. When men whose fathers only ten or fifteen years ago lived and supported their families upon incomes of two thousand dollars a year complain that they now find three and four times that amount insufficient to supply their actual necessities, there is something wrong in our economy, and the sooner we all begin to realize that fact the better. This hot-house life which we have been leading for the last ten or twelve years must come to an end sooner or later.

It is said that Barnum is desirous of entering into the balloon business, and since the failure of the Graphic affair, thinks of trying his hand at "aeronautics." Success to him.

We have received the Premium List of the Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society, the Fair of which is to be held on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of next month.

We have also received a pamphlet copy of the Rules and Regulations and Schedule of Premiums of the Virginia State Agricultural Society for 1873.

The Petersburg Appeal and Index, speaking of the late financial disasters, says:—"All testimony goes to show that the kite flying operators in railroad securities and stocks, always 'fancy' and sometimes bogus, are the men among whom this storm is working havoc." This is so—but unfortunately these "operators" are sure to involve innocent people in the troubles brought about in such times as these.

Mr. George W. Julian, of Indiana, one of the leaders and founders of the "Republican party," has found out that the "machine," under its present management, is not run by the President and his Cabinet to suit him or, as he thinks, the interests of the people. He seems to be especially *ried* at the course of the President, generally.

John T. Ludling yesterday brought suit in Washington against Jay Cooke, Henry D. Cooke, William G. Moorehead, H. C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, J. H. Garland, Hugh McCulloch and J. H. Puleston, trading as Jay Cooke & Co., for \$1,989.60 on an unpaid draft.

It is said that the National Valley Bank of Staunton narrowly escaped a heavy loss by the recent crash. They had had a large deposit with one of the firms which failed, but had fortunately withdrawn the last two weeks withdrawn all but about \$190.

The London Observer closes an eulogy on the late Captain Hall as follows:—"A rule would monument to an intrepid American, standing alone in Polar solitude, is at the same time a grand memorial trophy and challenge."

Ex-Governor Wise, is out of favor, too, with the Radical leaders and presses. The Washington Republican calls him "old man Wise," and says, "his position is a matter of consequence." So we go.

Ex-Senator Foote, in his "Real scenes," is quite the Thersites of the day. His attacks are upon Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. R. M. Hunter, of Virginia. Brownlow, of Tennessee, appears to be his special favorite.

It is said that Brownlow will not be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate, and that he is thinking of reviving the Knoxville Whig, and becoming editor of that paper.

A registered letter is not subject to attachment. The department holds it in custodia legis for delivery to the person addressed, or to his or her order.

Col. Mosby is now especially obnoxious to the Radical leaders, and presses. When they hoped that he was going to support Hughes they were "just the reverse."

The oyster season has been opened in the waters of the Chesapeake, with much vigor, by those engaged in the business.

The visit of the King of Italy, to the Emperor of Germany creates some talk, as to what it is for—and what it is about.

Dr. Livingstone, it seems, is now occasionally seen and heard from. It would appear that he has no idea of coming home to his family.

The President and Gen. Babcock, it is said, return to Long Branch to-day.

The late financial disaster is called "Cooke's Crash."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Stanton, who was Secretary of the District of Columbia, resigned that position on being appointed Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington, and Richard Harrington was appointed in his place.

John M. Hale has sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and sets forth that as he was crossing D street, in the city, on the 12th of June last, he was caught between two of the Baltimore and Ohio cars, and his foot crushed and the bones thereof broken, by reason of which he was laid up and disabled from business for over two months. He claims \$5,000 damages.

Mathew Pabst brings suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad claiming \$50,000 damages for the death of his wife, Fredericka C. Pabst, in December, 1872. The declaration sets forth that on the 22d of that month Mrs. Pabst took a seat in one of the defendants' cars at Baltimore to come to the city of Washington, but that owing to the defendants' want of care Mrs. Pabst was dragged under one of the wheels of the cars, so injuring her feet that notwithstanding amputation, she died on the 31 of January last.

A general review of the District militia will take place early in October.

SEVERE UPON THE U. S. SENATE.—The following severe article in relation to the U. S. Senate, appears in the New York Herald:

"The Senate is no longer a compact representative body. It does not represent even the States. In one State a Senator is chosen by the money of a railroad; in another by his own money. One Senator is known to be the agent of this interest; another as the agent of a second interest. No shrewd railroad manager will be without his Senator. We should not like to guess at the number on the books of Thomas A. Scott or T. C. Durant or Dick Hatcher. We know who represents the bank of California; we should like to know all who are owned by Jay Cooke and the Northern Pacific. The glory of the old Senate has departed, and we have some greedy, selfish cliques. There is a small but mainly a feeble class of respectable men like Frelinghuysen and Edmunds and Anthony. Then comes the mercenary, aggressive class, with Carpenter, Morton, Chandler, the moneyed class, like Cameron, Hamilton, Jones and Sprague, and the drift of adventurers from the Southern States, from Florida and Alabama and South Carolina, who sit as the successors of John C. Calhoun, Felix G. Udy, J. P. Benjamin, Robert Hunter and John C. Breckinridge. We shall not needlessly write names, but the country knows well to whom we refer. It knows that there is no feature of this deplorable time more marked than the lowering of the Senate. When we consider the manner of men in the Senate, their overruling motives, their greed for money and patronage, their enmity to any measure that will limit their power, we cannot marvel that even Grant has surrendered. He could do nothing without the Senate, could not even remove an officer of his Cabinet. Of course he surrendered. He might have fought the Senate but he saw how Johnson failed."

THE FREDERICK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY hold their next Fair at Frederick, Md., on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of October. Arrangements are being made to render the Exhibition very attractive. The grounds have been enlarged, and the track extended to a half mile. Hon. Daniel Vorhees, will deliver the annual address. The Baltimore and Ohio and Frederick and Potomac Line Railroad Companies will issue round-trip tickets, and will carry articles and stock at reduced rates.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A dispatch from Independence, Mo., says: "Yesterday Jas. J. Chiles met Deputy Marshal James P. Peacock on the street and slapped him in the face. A fight ensued, during which a pistol from Chiles' pocket dropped, which was picked up by his son, fourteen years of age, who shot Peacock in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Peacock then shot Chiles through the head, killing him instantly. A son of Peacock then shot young Chiles, wounding him fatally. City Marshal Farrow, who came up to stop the fight, was slightly wounded in the breast, but by whom it is not known."

At a meeting of Baltimore clergymen yesterday the result of their efforts to have enforced the law prohibiting street parades with music on Sunday was reported. Mayor Vansant admitted the illegality of permissions to such demonstrations, but pleaded custom as the sanction for them. The meeting then prepared a paper addressed to the Mayor, asking that the enforcement on the subject be rigidly enforced.

Paris Green is being used in the Southern cotton fields to destroy the worms and other insects that infest the cotton crop, and it is said with excellent success. Some of the planters who have applied it speak of its efficacy in the warmest terms, and one of them remarks that it was great a blessing for the Cotton States as the invention of the cotton gin.

Rev. Dr. Rosser, of the M. E. Church South, delivered a sermon to ministers in Philadelphia yesterday, taking the text, "Have faith in God," in which he advocated the union of the church throughout the country. The speaker closed by hoping that the church North and South would be united at an early day.

The Canada Southern Railway Company have, owing to the financial crisis in New York, been obliged to cancel all their contracts for the present, and have ordered the discharge of all their workmen not employed on regular trains running over the road.

Large quantities of mushrooms are sent from Augustus, in Wales, to various parts of England. There are many special trains laden with mushrooms from Bangor Station. Sometimes there are as many as twenty-five trucks thus attached to one train.

A general strike of shoemakers in New York is imminent, as two hundred men struck yesterday because, as alleged, the employers have failed to adhere to the terms agreed upon at the last strike. It is expected that all the workmen will strike to-day.

The President and his Cabinet, with General Sherman and Governor Whyte, have signified their intention of attending the fair to be held at Westminster, Maryland, on the 1st and 2d of October.

We are grieved to see it stated that in St. Petersburg, the yellow fever has taken a turn for the worse, and the remnant of the population are dying off at the rate of twenty a day.

Congress has passed a law, which will go into effect on the first of October, that cattle in transit on rail road trains shall receive food and drink at least once in twenty-four hours.

THE "GREEN TABLES."—There is something odd in the idea of people lamenting the departure of gamblers as the loss of generous benefactors. In Thackeray's pleasant Christmas story, "The Kick-burns on the Rhine," he draws a picture of Baden-Baden as a ferocious game, in which, in his general vein, he dashes in, with great warmth of color, a description of this affection and attachment existing between the townspeople and the princely gamblers. "For though he is wicked, gambling," "justice, he is beloved in all these regions; his establishment gives life to the town, to the lodging house and hotel keepers, to the milliners and hackney coachmen, to the letters of horse-fish, to the hostmen and gamblers de chaise to all these honest fiddlers and trumpeters, who play so delightfully. Were the Casino shut up, and all the Nourbourgers with him prosperity and benefit by his good fortunes. The novelist then goes on to describe, with all the pomp and circumstance of a Waterloo conflict, the great battle between the bank and a company of Belgians, who had raised a large sum of money to defeat the bank, and when victory at last rested with the bank, the effect upon the populace is described in a couplet: "People rushed into each other's arms; men, women and children cried and kissed each other; orphans, who never feel, who never tremble, who never care whether black was or red losses, took snuff from each other's boxes and laughed for joy. Since Wellington shut up his telescope at Waterloo, when the Prussians came charging on to the field and the Guard broke and fled, there had been no such heroic encounter, such utter defeat, such signal and crowning victory."

What the Belgians could not effect, however the law did, and the green tables, that were the scene of nightly conflict, have disappeared, to the grief of those who lived upon their productions. —Baltimore American.

THE KELSEY AFFAIR.—The investigation into the mystery surrounding the Kelsey tragedy is gradually unravelling a thread of important facts, but whether the testimony thus far will tend to fully explain the dread secret that hangs over the affair it is difficult to prophesy. It is evident that there are people in Huntington, Long Island, who are able to throw light on the matter, but the investigation thus far reveals a strange degree of reticence, or a sad amount of forgetfulness on the part of those called to testify. On Friday the inquest was resumed, and a colored man was placed upon the stand who had heard and seen enough to identify more than one prominent citizen of Huntington with the tarring and feathering of one of their fellow citizens. His testimony was so convincing that two of the witnesses afterward put upon the stand felt themselves compelled to admit having a share in the crime. One was a passive, if not a delighted, spectator, and the other admitted that he went in disguise with the lynch party, and was present at the deed. This is the opening wedge that eventually will let out the whole truth. Looking at the case as it now stands, it seems probable that half the men of the village will have to be indicted for perjury.

A NEW POLITICAL SCHEME.—We have received, from a source that we deem entirely trustworthy, some clue to the object of the recent correspondence between Segar and Wise. The Radicals anticipate the election of a majority of Conservatives to the Legislature, and the retirement of Senator Lewis by that body, at the end of his present term of service. Their policy is, therefore, to promote the election of Wise instead of a straight-out Conservative. To this end, they will endeavor to thrust Gov. Wise into the Senate, to speak in certain counties of the State about the canal scheme and endeavor to get members elected to the Legislature pledged to support him on that issue, for the U. S. Senate. The Radicals, desiring of the election of Lewis, or any other pronounced Radical, would give their united vote to Wise, and this, with the addition of some Conservative votes, might, on joint ballot of the two Houses, secure his election over Hunter, Stuart, or any outright Conservative. This is their programme, we have good reason to believe. —Lynchburg Virginian.

Brownlow's remarks on public affairs, are "characteristic," which is saying about all that need be said.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Old Commonwealth says: "Within the past ten days there has been an immense vein of magnetic ore discovered on Massachusetts mountain in Warren county, on the line of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which has been examined by an English geologist, who pronounced the whole mountain a vast mine of magnetic ore. Hematite ore was also found in immense quantities in the same vicinity."

Wickliffe, the defaulting Auditor of Louisiana under Warmoth, was arrested at Brookneale, Campbell county, yesterday by three New Orleans detectives. He had been living at Brookneale for some time, where he passed under the name of Wortham, and he had been speculating in tobacco. He is in custody and will be taken to New Orleans to-day.

A dispatch from Staunton to the Richmond Enquirer says: Col. Jno. B. Baldwin is ill, but there is no truth in the report of a paralytic relapse. He is suffering from a disease of long standing, from which his physicians do not apprehend anything serious.

A grand sengerfest will take place in Richmond, next week, commencing on Monday. Singing societies from Baltimore, Washington Philadelphia, and New York are announced to participate.

A colored boy named Andrew Croston, about 19 years old, committed an outrage on the person of a white girl, twelve years of age, on Friday last near Mount Zion Church, Essex county. He has been arrested.

A difficulty growing out of politics occurred in Augusta county yesterday between two men named Adams and Knuckles, which resulted in the serious stabbing of the former by the latter.

Miller & Franklin, bankers, of Lynchburg, were swindled on Saturday of \$1,221 by a man calling himself C. A. Stanton, claiming to be a travelling correspondent of the New York Herald.

The iron for the Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville Railroad, to lay some six or seven miles of additional track, was shipped in Philadelphia the latter part of last week.

The large tobacco factory and storeroom of J. L. Timberlake in Lynchburg was destroyed by fire yesterday. There was only a partial insurance on the property.

Mrs. Ridgway, of Amherst, mother of the late Robert Ridgway, died on Sunday night, aged ninety years.

Work on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad has been suspended.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE CUBAN LEAGUE.—Vice President Wilson has written a letter declining the presidency of the Cuban League. He says:

"I need not assure you that I have less than in the past, do sympathize with those of whatever color, condition or nationality, who are thus struggling for their rights. I have specially sympathized with the Cuban patriots in their struggle, because I regarded success as involving not only their own disengagement from a grinding despotism, but the emancipation of the slaves and a cessation of the terrible slave trade which fluids Cuba its last stronghold. And then I have hoped that their triumph would secure justice to the Cuban subject whom Cuban authorities have shown so much cruelty and bad faith. I shall continue to do so, and I hope that the citizens of the United States will go as far as the law of the land and the honor and the good faith of the nation will permit in demonstrations of interest and expressions of sympathy. I cannot, however, accept the position you have so kindly assigned me. The condition of my health admonishes me that I should not venture on any new responsibilities, but such as have already been placed upon me, or attempt the performance of any duties but such as have already been assumed."

DECISION.—In the Court of Appeals, in session in Staunton, in the case of *Johnson vs. Scott*, the decision of the Circuit Court of Rockingham has been reversed, and the defendant, a gentleman named Boscow, of Rockbridge, died, leaving his slaves to be free at his daughter's or wife's death, who ever lived longest, and also leaving \$3,000 with his executor to be put at compound interest. "If such time as my slaves may be entitled to their freedom under this will," the testator gave the slaves when freed, and expended in sending them in Ohio. After the emancipation proclamation Jack Scott and the other slaves proclaimed their freedom and sued the daughter. Mrs. Johns—the survivor, for the \$3,000 and interest. The Circuit Court of Rockbridge decided in favor of the late slaves. The Court of Appeals held that, as the legatee was not named, but described as a class of certain character, and sustaining certain relations to the testator, in order to be entitled to his bounty, they must clearly answer such description. They were freedmen of the testator, acquiring their right to freedom under his last will, at the death of the survivor of his wife and daughter, and as they did not answer to the description, they could not be entitled. The decision of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the testator dismissed. —Staunton Virginian.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.—The election occurs on the 4th day of November, it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month. Voters must be male citizens, twenty-one years of age, resident in the State twelve months, in the election district three months, and duly registered. The following persons only are disqualified: First, Idiots and lunatics. Second, Persons convicted of bribery in any election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, or felony. Third, All persons who have accepted or sent a challenge to fight a duel, or aided or assisted in any manner in fighting a duel, since the adoption of the present constitution.

Polls are opened at sunrise and closed at sunset. The ballot must be one white paper ticket, and contain on its face the names of the candidates, written or printed, for whom the elector wishes to vote, and designating the office for which the elector wishes them chosen. If a vote be challenged, the voter is required to swear that he has the qualifications stated above; that he is duly registered in his own proper name; that he is the person he represents himself to be, and that he has not already voted at the present election. —Rockingham Register.

THRILLING SCENE AT SEA.—Mr. George A. Fairfield, who arrived in New York Saturday, on the steamer City of Brooklyn, reports a shocking tragedy as having occurred during the passage. When the vessel was two days out from Queenstown, a woman rushed up from among the steerage passengers, bringing her two little boys with her. She then threw them overboard in a frenzy, and then leaped overboard also. An alarm was raised, the steamer stopped, and a boat sent back. The woman, then a mile distant, was seen floating on the waves, supported by her clothing. She was reached and taken into the boat along one of the boys was found dead, the other was not seen again. The children were bright and pretty little fellows, who had been the pets of many of the passengers. The mother was suffering from sickness, and became temporarily insane, in which condition she committed the strange, unmotherly act. She was apparently an intelligent and refined person, in some way destitute of circumstances. She lived in Liverpool, but her husband was in this country, and with the children she was on the way to visit him. When the City of Brooklyn reached New York, the woman was just recovering, and was beginning to inquire for her children.

Brownlow on Public Affairs.

A correspondent of the New York Herald has interviewed Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, and reports as follows:

"Senator Brownlow—Cesarism, either considered literally or in the abstract, I regard as an absolute and the cry of demagogues, gotten up by the enemies of the administration. As regards the democracy of to-day and Cesarism, I stand now where I stood in 1860, when, though it was not safe to avow sentiments akin to illinoisism, I publicly declared in a speech that my first choice for the Presidency was Bell; my second, Douglas; third, Lincoln; fourth, the Devil, and fifth, Breckinridge. And now I would, rather than see the government of the United States in the hands of the rebel-secessionary Democracy, prefer that Grant was Emperor for life and the country an absolute despotism."

Correspondent—Are you, then, in favor of a third term for General Grant?

Senator Brownlow—I am, decidedly, and believe his re-election is demanded by the best interests of the country; though, as a party man, I would support the nominee of the national republican party, whoever he might be. Of the effects of his administration all can judge. Why, sir, there are few sections in the South where there is not material prosperity revealed and a due observance of law and respect for the general government. In Tennessee this is especially true, and we are getting on our feet. I attribute this happy condition of affairs to the firm and judicious administration of General Grant. The recollection of his victories in the field exercises a wholesome influence over the lawless elements of the South, and they have a dread of violating the laws which he is at the head of the government which they would not have were any other man in the Presidential chair. It is because I believe it to be to the interest of the South, as well as of the whole country, that I am in favor of his re-election.

Put any one else in the Executive chair, whether a civilian or military chieftain, and we would have a repetition in all the Southern States of violations of the constitutional amendments and oppression of the colored people, which we now see in the God-forsaken, hell-deserving State of Kentucky.

TREATY WITH THE UTE INDIANS.—The Secretary of the Interior has received the following dispatch:

DENVER, COLO., Sept. 19—2:25 a. m.—Returned this evening, after twenty days' absence in the Ute country. Have contracted for thecession to the United States of nearly four million acres, comprising all the mountain part of the Ute reservation, supposed to contain metals. Agricultural land is not included, and will be needed by the Indians. These seven bands were represented in council. Nearly all present signed the contract. Mr. Cree will remain in the country, and to visit the reservation line with the agents and chiefs. When fully signed he is to take the contract to Washington, accompanied by Agent Adams and some Ute men. The chief object being to settle questions which it was not expedient to introduce in the negotiations. The negotiation was difficult, and the result very satisfactory. The Utes will never go to war with the whites save on compulsion.

MR. R. T. MERRICK.—The committee of the Bar Association appointed to investigate the charges of professional misconduct made by Mr. Benjamin E. Green against Mr. Richard T. Merrick, which was made up of leading members of the Washington bar, after a very thorough and impartial investigation, report that the charges "collectively and in detail are not only unsupported, but are clearly proved to be untrue and malicious." and that "the conduct of Richard T. Merrick in the transactions referred to in said charges was not merely irreproachable, but highly efficient, faithful, honorable and manly." We may add, that the standing of Mr. Merrick in this community as an honorable, high-toned gentleman is so well known that the charges in question would have been utterly scouted both by the public and his professional associates, and would not have been accorded the weight of an inquiry but for Mr. Merrick's prompt and earnest demand for an investigation. —Washington Star.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the First National Bank has \$200,000 on deposit belonging to the national banks in the country which had their mutilated currency redeemed through its agency. These deposits were made in response to the following proposition of the First National: That any national bank might deposit with it \$1,000 as a permanent fund to be retained and used for it without payment of interest, and in return it would receive all their mutilated currency and exchange it for new notes, without other charge than the use of \$1,000. Some time ago the statement of the bank that the use of the first-mentioned sum did not pay the expenses of making the exchanges. If the statement that deposits of this character were \$800,000, be true, it shows that this enterprise alone had brought to the bank the use of \$300,000 more than the amount of its capital stock.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY IN NEW YORK has lost in a quarter to half a million of dollars through its Secretary, C. T. Carleton, a son of the Rev. Mr. Carleton, whose connection with the Methodist Book Concern controversy has made his name familiar to newspaper readers. The story is the same that has been so often repeated. The President of the institution was in England, the Directors indifferent or negligent, and everything was left to the Secretary. He took advantage of this state of affairs; speculated, himself, lent the money of the Company to friends and favorite brokers, and when the crash came was unable to recall it. Exposure followed, but so far the defaulting Secretary has not been arrested, nor likely to be.

DEAD.—Captain Frederick Bowie died this morning, in this city, after a long and exhaustive illness, caused by a general prostration of the system. He was a watch-maker by profession, and in that capacity well known in this city. He was a native of Annapolis, near the city of Humberg, and aged about 45 years. On his arrival in this country he settled in New Orleans. His first appearance in Virginia was in 1861 with one of the Louisiana Confederate regiments. His military record was good. He came from a wealthy and influential family in his native place, and his presence in America was due more to a roving disposition than actual necessity. He was kindly disposed, generous and hospitable. —Rich. State Journal.

SPANISH NEWS.—The foreign dispatches fix the harbor of Alicante, in the Mediterranean, as the most promising seat of war between the Government and the Radical insurgents. The latter are the bombardment of the city, and the foreign Consuls demand a cessation of hostilities for four days. In the north, affairs are improving for the Government. The Carlists are opposed to pieces and are in no condition to oppose the Republican troops. Gari-baldi has "offered his sword" to the Republic, but Castelar has declined his service.

THE FISH CULTURE EXPERIMENT.—The fact that a number of shad, apparently about 14 months old, were taken in the Alleghany river at Tidoulet, Pa., last week, encourages the idea that the western rivers may be stocked with this fish. A large quantity of young shad was deposited in the Alleghany, 60 miles above Tidoulet, on June 30, 1872. The theory of the fish-culturists is that the young fry, made their way down the Ohio and Mississippi, and are now returning to their former haunts.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.—This railroad company have in the last week contracted with some of the first makers in the United States for fifty-four new freight engines of the best class, and are just receiving one thousand tons of steel rails, to be followed up rapidly by other large supplies. These steel rails are designed to replace so much iron rail as yet remains in the main track, and thus release the latter, so that it may be used in the construction of branches to some of the iron and coal mines which are a little away from the main line. Some of these branches are already completed and others are in process of construction. Their length varies from one to seven miles.

THE AGE OF CHRIST WHEN CRUCIFIED.—A forthcoming volume of Chevalier Ernst Bunsen, on the "Chronology of the Bible," which is issued simultaneously, not only on both sides of the Atlantic, but in four of the leading languages of Europe—English, French, German, and Italian—will present some features of extraordinary interest. One of the most startling and on the whole the most novel, of its eccentricities, will be the calculation which assigns to Christ the age of 49 years at the time of his crucifixion, an event which, according to this theory, took place in the year 35 of the common era.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK IN WASHINGTON.—On Saturday a runner for the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Georgetown came to the bank for the purpose of presenting the checks for collection, but being unable to reach the paying-teller's desk, left and proceeded to Georgetown, when they were afterwards put in the hands of a notary public to be protested. The action has caused great indignation, as the officers of the bank were not responsible, and had the business of the runner been made known the checks would have been paid. —Washington Republican.

NEW YORK AND NORFOLK RAILROAD.—A meeting of the New York and Norfolk Railroad Company was held at Accotue Court House, Va., on the 9th instant. The Eastern Virginia says: "The company proposes to commence the survey of the route for the road about the 25th of October next, and after a little piece of special legislation is put through work will immediately commence, so that we may confidently expect to have the road completed and cars running as far as Drumondway by the 4th of July next."

GREEN'S
MAMMOTH NOTION HOUSE
NO. 76 KING STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

COMPLETE FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Just purchased in New York from manufacturers and importing commission houses, rushing in by every train and steamer.

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